TG: @Chalnaayaaar

Exercise - I (Conceptual Questions) Build Up Your Understanding

1. Amniocentesis is:-
(1) analysis of chemical composition of fluids of pregnant woman
(2) withdrawal of allantoic fluid from pregnant women
(3) an in vitro diagnosis
(4) study of metaphase chromosomes from amniotic fluid to identify chromosomal abnormality

2. What is correct about test tube baby?
(1) Fertilisation inside female genital tract and growth in test tube
(2) Rearing of prematurely born baby in incubator
(3) Fertilisation outside and gestation inside womb of mother
(4) Both fertilisation and development outside the female genital tract

3. Study of chromosomal abnormalities by taken out the amniotic fluid of embryo is called :-
(1) endoscopy (2) amniocentesis
(3) laproscopy (4) natal endoscopy

4. Which one of the following is not legitimate for reducing birth rate?
(1) Ban on marriages
(2) Medical termination of pregnancy
(3) Use of contraceptives
(4) Late marriages

5. Purpose of tubectomy is to prevent:-
(1) egg formation
(2) embryonic development
(3) fertilisation
(4) coitus

6. Vasectomy is :-
(1) Cutting of fallopian tube
(2) Cutting of vas deferens
(3) A factor of population growth
(4) None of the above

7. An example of IUD is:-
(1) vasectomy (2) copper T
(3) condom (4) All of the above

8. Example(s) of contraceptive is/are :-
(1) condom, cervical cap and diaphragm
(2) intrauterine device
(3) pill
(4) All of the above

9. A contraceptive pill contains:-
(1) progesterone and estrogen
(2) spermicidal agents
(3) chemicals that cause abortion
(4) chemicals that prevent fertilization of ovum

10. The partner(s) responsible for sex of the child is/are:-
(1) male
(2) female
(3) both male and female
(4) at times male & at times female

11. Full form of MTP with respect to reproductive health is:-
(1) Magnetic tape processor
(2) Mid-term plan
(3) Motion to proceed
(4) Medical termination of pregnancy

12. A contraceptive pill prevents ovulation by:-
(1) blocking fallopian tube
(2) inhibiting release of FSH and LH
(3) stimulating release of FSH and LH
(4) causing immediate degeneration of released ovum

13. Amniocentesis is used for determining :-
(1) heart disease
(2) brain disease
(3) hereditary disease of embryo
(4) All of the above

14. Most important component of oral contraceptive is :-
(1) thyroxine (2) LH
(3) progesterone (4) FSH

15. Tubectomy, a method of population control is performed on :-
(1) both males and females
(2) only males
(3) only females
(4) only pregnant females

TG: @Chalnaayaaar

16. Which is related to males?
(1) IUD
(2) tubectomy
(3) vasectomy
(4) None of the above

17. The chances of fertilisation are very high during :-
(1) first five days of menstrual cycle
(2) last seven days of menstrual cycle
(3) day 10 to day 17 of menstrual cycle
(4) Both (1) & (2)

18. Which one of the following was first country of world to adopt family planning programme?
(1) Japan (2) USA
(3) India (4) Bangladesh

19. Family planning programmes were initiated in :-
(1) 1947 (2) 1951
(3) 1977 (4) 1955

20. 'Saheli', a female contraceptive pill is used:-
(1) daily (2) weekly
(3) quarterly (4) monthly

21. Test tube baby means a baby born when :-
(1) it is developed in a test tube.
(2) it is developed through tissue culture method.
(3) the ovum is fertilised externally and there after implanted in the uterus.
(4) it develops from a non-fertilized egg.

22. What is the work of copper T?
(1) to inhibit ovulation
(2) to prevent fertilisation
(3) to inhibit implantation of blastocyst
(4) to inhibit gametogenesis

EXERCISE-I (Conceptual Questions) ANSWER KEY

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	4	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	4	2	3	3	3
Question	16	17	18	19	20	21	22								
Answer	3	3	3	2	2	3	2								

TG: @Chalnaayaaar

TG: @Chalnaayaaar

Exercise - II (Previous Year Questions) AIPMT/NEET

AIPMT 2008

1. Given below are four methods (A–D) and their modes of action (a–d) in achieving contraception. Select their correct matching from the four options that follow:

	Method		Mode of Action
A.	The pill	(a)	Prevents sperms reaching cervix
B.	Condom	(b)	Prevents implantation
C.	Vasectomy	(c)	Prevents ovulation
D.	Copper T	(d)	Semen contains no sperms

Match the following:
(1) A – (c), B – (d), C – (a), D – (b)
(2) A – (b), B – (c), C – (a), D – (d)
(3) A – (c), B– (a), C – (d), D – (b)
(4) A – (d), B– (a), C – (b), D – (c)

2. Consider the statements given below regarding contraception and answer as directed there after:
(A) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) during first trimester is generally safe
(B) Generally, chances of conception are nil until mother breast-feeds the infant upto two years
(C) Intrauterine devices like copper T are effective contraceptives
(D) Contraception pills may be taken up to one week after coitus to prevent conception
Which two of the above statements are correct?
(1) A, C (2) A, B (3) B, C (4) C, D

AIPMT 2010

3. In vitro fertilisation is a technique that involves transfer of which one of the following into the fallopian tube?
(1) Zygote only
(2) Embryo only, up to 8 cell stage
(3) Either zygote or early embryo up to 8 cell stage
(4) Embryo of 32 cell stage

4. The permissible use of the technique amniocentesis is for:
(1) Detecting any genetic abnormality
(2) Detecting sex of the unborn foetus
(3) Artificial insemination
(4) Transfer of embryo into the uterus of a surrogate mother

AIPMT 2011

5. Which one of the following is the most widely accepted method of contraception in India, as at present?
(1) Cervical caps
(2) Tubectomy
(3) Diaphragms
(4) IUDs' (Intra uterine devices)

6. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is considered safe up to have many weeks of pregnancy?
(1) Eight weeks (2) Twelve weeks
(3) Eighteen weeks (4) Six weeks

AIPMT 2012

7. The Test-tube Baby programme employs which one of the following techniques?
(1) Gamete intra fallopian transfer (GIFT)s
(2) Zygote intra fallopian transfer (ZIFT)
(3) Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)
(4) Intra uterine insemination (IUI)

AIPMT 2013

8. Artificial insemination means:
(1) introduction of sperms of a healthy donor Directly into the ovary
(2) transfer of sperms of a healthy donor to a test tube containing ova
(3) transfer of sperms of husband to a test tube containing ova
(4) artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina

TG: @Chalnaayaaar

9. One of the legal methods of birth control is:
(1) by a premature ejaculation during coitus
(2) abortion by taking an appropriate medicine
(3) by abstaining from coitus from day 10 to 17 of menstrual cycle
(4) by having coitus at the time of day break

AIPMT 2014

10. Tubectomy is a method of sterilization in which:
(1) small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up
(2) ovaries are removed surgically
(3) small part of vas deferens is removed or tied up
(4) uterus is removed surgically

11. Which of the following is a hormone releasing Intra Uterine Device (IUD)?
(1) Multiload 375
(2) LNG – 20
(3) Cervical cap
(4) Vault

12. Assisted reproductive technology, IVF involves transfer of:
(1) Ovum into the Fallopian tube
(2) Zygote into the fallopian tube
(3) Zygote into the uterus
(4) Embryo with 16 blastomeres into Fallopian tube

Re-AIPMT 2015

13. A childless couple can be assisted to have a child through a technique called GIFT. The full form of this technique is:
(1) Germ cell internal fallopian transfer
(2) Gamete inseminated fallopian transfer
(3) Gamete intra fallopian transfer
(4) Gamete internal fertilization and transfer

NEET-I 2016

14. Which of the following approaches does not give the defined action of contraceptive?

(1)	Barrier Methods	Prevent fertilization
(2)	Intrauterine Devices	Increase phagocytosis of sperm, Suppress sperm mortality and fertilising Capacity of sperms
(3)	Hormonal contraceptives	Prevent/retard entry of sperms, prevents ovulation and Fertilization
(4)	Vasectomy	Prevents spermatogenesis

NEET-II 2016

15. Which of the following is hormone releasing IUD?
(1) Lippes loop (2) Cu7
(3) LNG-20 (4) Multiload 375

16. Which of the following is incorrect regarding vasectomy?
(1) Vasa deferentia is cut and tied
(2) Irreversible sterility
(3) No sperm occurs in seminal fluid
(4) No sperm occurs in epididymis

17. Embryo with more than 16 blastomeres formed due to in vitro fertilization is transferred into:
(1) Fimbriae (2) Cervix
(3) Uterus (4) Fallopian tube

NEET-UG 2017

18. In case of a couple where the male is having a very low sperm count, which technique will be suitable for fertilisation?
(1) Gamete intracytoplasmic fallopian transfer
(2) Artificial Insemination
(3) Intracytoplasmic sperm injection
(4) Intrauterine transfer

19. The function of copper ions in copper releasing IUD's is:
(1) They inhibit gametogenesis
(2) They make uterus unsuitable for implantation
(3) They inhibit ovulation
(4) The suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms

TG: @Chalnaayaaar

TG: @Chalnaayaaar

NEET-UG 2018

20. The contraceptive 'SAHELI' :
(1) blocks estrogen receptors in the uterus, preventing eggs from getting implanted
(2) increases the concentration of estrogen and prevents ovulation in females
(3) is an IUD
(4) is a post-coital contraceptive

NEET-UG 2019

21. Select the hormone-releasing Intra-Uterine Devices:
(1) Vaults, LNG-20
(2) Multiload 375, Progestasert
(3) Progestasert, LNG-20
(4) Lippes Loop, Multiload 375

22. Which of the following contraceptive methods do involve a role of hormone?
(1) Lactational amenorrhea, Pills, Emergency contraceptives
(2) Barrier method, Lactational amenorrhea, Pills
(3) Cut, Pills, Emergency contraceptives
(4) Pills, Emergency contraceptives, Barrier methods

NEET-UG 2019 (Odisha)

23. Which of the following is a correct statement?
(1) IUDs once inserted need not be replaced
(2) IUDs are generally inserted by the user herself
(3) IUDs increase phagocytosis of sperms in the uterus
(4) IUDs suppress gametogenesis

NEET-UG 2020

24. In which of the following techniques, the embryos are transferred to assist those females who cannot conceive?
(1) GIFT and ICSI (2) ZIFT and IUT
(3) GIFT and ZIFT (4) ICSI and ZIFT

TG: @Chalnaayaaar

NEET-UG 2021

25. Which one of the following is an example of Hormone releasing IUD?
(1) CuT (2) LNG 20
(3) Cu 7 (4) Multiload 375

26. Veneral diseases can spread through :
(a) Using sterile needles
(b) Transfusion of blood from infected person
(c) Infected mother to foetus
(d) Kissing
(e) Inheritance
Choose the correct answer from the options given below.
(1) (a), (b) and (c) only
(2) (b), (c) and (d) only
(3) (b) and (c) only
(4) (a) and (c) only

27. Match List-I with List-II.

	List-I		List-II
(a)	Vaults	(i)	Entry of sperm through Cervix is blocked
(b)	IUDs	(ii)	Removal of Vas deferens
(c)	Vasectomy	(iii)	Phagocytosis of sperms within the Uterus
(d)	Tubectomy	(iv)	Removal of fallopian tube

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.
(1) (a)–(iv), (b)–(ii), (c)–(i), (d)–(iii)
(2) (a)–(i), (b)–(iii), (c)–(ii), (d)–(iv)
(3) (a)–(ii), (b)–(iv), (c)–(iii), (d)–(i)
(4) (a)–(iii), (b)–(i), (c)–(iv), (d)–(ii)

NEET-UG 2022

28. Lippe's loop is a type of contraceptive used as:
(1) Vault barrier
(2) Non–Medicated IUD
(3) Copper releasing IUD
(4) Cervical barrier

29. Match **List -I** with **List -II** with respect to methods of Contraception and their respective actions.

	List-I		List-II
(a)	Diaphragms	(i)	Inhibit ovulation and Implantation
(b)	Contraceptive Pills	(ii)	Increase phagocytosis of sperm within Uterus
(c)	Intra uterine Devices	(iii)	Absence of Menstrual cycle and ovulation following parturition
(d)	Lactational Amenorrhea	(iv)	They cover the cervix blocking the entry of sperms

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:

(1) (a)–(iv), (b)–(i), (c)–(ii), (d)–(iii)
(2) (a)–(ii), (b)–(iv), (c)–(i), (d)–(iii)
(3) (a)–(iii), (b)–(ii), (c)–(i), (d)–(iv)
(4) (a)–(iv), (b)–(i), (c)–(iii), (d)–(ii)

Re-NEET-UG 2022

30. Which of the following is not an Intra Uterine Device?

(1) Progestogens (2) Multiload 375
(3) Lippes loop (4) Progestasert

31. IUDs are small objects made up of plastic or copper that are inserted in the uterine cavity. Which of the following statements are **correct** about IUDs ?

(a) IUDs decrease phagocytosis of sperm within the uterus.
(b) The released copper ions suppress the sperm motility.
(c) IUDs do not make the cervix hostile to the sperm.
(d) IUDs suppress the fertilization capacity of sperm.
(e) The IUDs require surgical intervention for their insertion in the uterine cavity.

Choose **the most appropriate answer** from the options given below:

(1) (a), (d) and (e) only
(2) (b) and (c) only
(3) (b) and (d) only
(4) (d) only

Exercise - II (Previous Year Questions) ANSWER KEY

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	3	1	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	1	2	2	3	4	3
Question	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Answer	4	3	2	4	1	3	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1
Question	31														
Answer	3														

TG: @Chalnaayaaar

TG: @Chalnaayaaar

Exercise - III Master Your Understanding

EXERCISE-III (A) (NCERT Based QUESTIONS)

1. Which of the following is a nonsteroidal pill?
(1) 'Mala-D' (2) 'Mala-N'
(3) 'Saheli' (4) None of these

2. Which of the following contraceptive methods make uterus unsuitable for implantation ?
(1) Diaphragm (2) Condom
(3) IUD (4) Natural method

3. Which of the following is a natural method of contraception ?
(1) Sterilisation
(2) IUD
(3) Diaphragm
(4) Periodic abstinence

4. Which method of contraception has high failure rate?
(1) Barrier method (2) IUD
(3) Sterilization (4) Natural method

5. Which of the following can be used as an emergency contraceptive ?
(1) 'Mala-D' (2) 'Saheli'
(3) 'i-pill' (4) Condom

6. MTP is relatively safe ?
(1) upto 12 weeks
(2) upto 18 weeks
(3) during first trimester
(4) Both (1) & (3)

7. Which of the following methods of contraception has least side effects?
(1) IUD (2) Pills
(3) Coitus interruptus (4) Cervical cap

8. Which of the following methods of contraception prevents ovulation ?
(1) Pills (2) 'Depo-provera'
(3) 'Norplant' (4) All of these

9. Which of the following techniques is relative with in-vivo fertilisation?
(1) ZIFT (2) GIFT (3) ICSI (4) IUT

10. In which of the following methods, zygote upto 32 blastomeres is transferred into the uterus?
(1) IUT (2) ZIFT (3) GIFT (4) ICSI

11. A contraceptive pill developed by the scientists of CDRI, Lucknow is?
(1) 'Mala-D' (2) 'Mala-N'
(3) 'Saheli' (4) 'i-pill'

12. Which of the following techniques is banned in India?
(1) USG (2) Sterilisation
(3) Amniocentesis (4) IVF

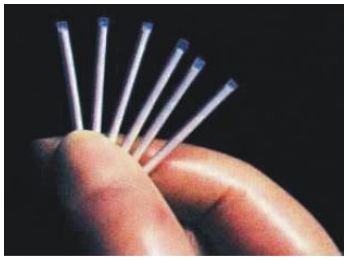
13. IVF technique includes ?
(1) GIFT (2) AI
(3) IUT (4) All of these

14. Which contraceptive method provides protection against HIV?
(1) IUD (2) Pills
(3) Condom (4) Periodic abstinence

EXERCISE-III (B) (ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS)

15. Progestasert makes the uterus unsuitable for implantation and cervix hostile to the sperms. It is a :-
(1) copper releasing IUD
(2) hormone releasing IUD
(3) non-medicated IUD
(4) Both (2) & (3)

16. Identify the contraceptive device shown below as well as the related right site of its implantation into a woman. Then, select the option with correct matching.



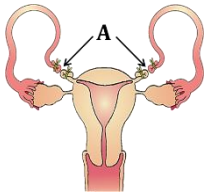
	Contraceptive device	Site of implant
(1)	LNG – 20	Fallopian tube
(2)	Lippes loop	Uterine wall
(3)	Implant	Subcutaneous tissue
(4)	Multiload 375	Uterine wall

TG: @Chalnaayaaar

17. Which of the following is a Cu releasing IUD and its function?
(1) Multiload 375 : It suppresses sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms
(2) Progestasert : It makes uterus unsuitable for implantation and cervix hostile to sperms
(3) Lippes loop : It increases phagocytosis of sperms
(4) LNG-20 : It inhibits ovulation and implantation as well as alter the quality of cervical mucus to prevent/retard entry of sperms

18. What percentage of total number of conceived pregnancies in a year all over the world are medically terminated?
(1) 30% (2) 45% (3) 20% (4) 10%

19. In the given diagram, the technique depicted and 'A' are respectively :-



(1) vasectomy, vas deferens
(2) tubectomy, fallopian tube
(3) tubectomy, ovary
(4) vasectomy, epididymis

20. Use of which of the following has/have been found to be very effective as emergency contraceptive?
(a) IUDs
(b) Progestogen-estrogen combinations
(c) Cervical cap
(d) Tubectomy
(1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (b), (d) and (e)
(3) (a) and (b) (4) (c), (d) and (e)

21. If vasectomy is done, then which condition would occur in a male?
(1) Teratospermia (2) Asthenospermia
(3) Azospermia (4) Both (1) & (2)

22. Natural method of contraception includes:-
(1) coitus interruptus
(2) lactational amenorrhea
(3) periodic abstinence
(4) All of the above

23. If male is impotent and female is normal then which of the following technique can be used to treat infertility?
(1) ICSI (2) ZIFT (3) GIFT (4) AI

24. Diaphragms are contraceptive devices used by the females. Choose the correct option from the statements given below.
(i) They are introduced into the uterus.
(ii) They are placed to cover the cervical region.
(iii) They act as physical barriers to sperm entry.
(iv)They act as spermicidal agents.
(1) (i) and (ii) (2) (i) and (iii)
(3) (ii) and (iii) (4) (iii) and (iv)

25. What happens after vasectomy?
(1) Absence of formation of semen
(2) Formed Sperms are dead or inactive
(3) Sperms immediately disappear in semen
(4) Sperms gradually disappear in semen

26. If the duration of menstrual cycle is of 35 days, then what is risk period (cycle start on day 1) for this menstrual cycle?
(1) Day 9 to day 17
(2) Day 11 to day 18
(3) Day 16 to day 24
(4) Day 18 to day 35

27. A small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up in :-
(1) tubectomy (2) hysterectomy
(3) castration (4) vasectomy

Exercise - III — ANSWER KEY

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	2	1	3	3	3	3	2
Question	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
Answer	3	1	3	2	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	1			

TG: @Chalnaayaaar